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yesterday afternoon and came to this port last night. I again inspected her this morning and finding the health of all on board excellent, gave her pratique. She had on board 1 cabin passenger, 37 steerage, and 57 in her crew, leaving 17 persons at the station, of whom 7 were crew and 10 steerage. Of the 17 at the station, 9 are well and the remaining 8 are convalescent. Three of the 8 are isolated from the rest in a wooden shed on account of the tenderness of glands and fever which developed on the administration of the antipest serum. In 2 cases the glands broke down. From observing the results of the injections on the attendants at the station, I believe this condition is due to the injection alone, as in their debilitated state they offer less resistance than a healthy subject. The attending physician is of this opinion also. I examined some of this pus microscopically, but the infection was so badly mixed that it was impossible to give any opinion by that method. * * * The doctor and nurse attending these cases are completely isolated from the rest of the station in a large tent, and although I believe their condition to be the same as those in the hospital, for the present I will continue this isolation. Two of the 3 are up and about.

I did not get the tents I asked for from the army until the 6th, and it was impossible to erect them until yesterday. The hospital was then emptied and a thorough disinfection started. Although we have repeatedly washed down the hospital with bichloride, the presence of patients in the wards has made a satisfactory disinfection impossible, and as the first case died there we have always considered it as infected, and the personnel has had no outside communication. However, as the cases have convalesced, they have been retained in the building and marked "discharged" in the register in order that the vessel should not be charged with hospital treatment for persons who were held for observation. It did not seem wise to send them on to the *Iriquois* with the rest, because we could not identify them again, and their detention was longer. I await your orders for further measures, with the recommendation that, under the circumstances, those now in the hospital be held fifteen days from the completion of the present disinfection, and the 3 cases especially isolated be held a longer period pending developments, which I will report to you from time to time.

Respectfully,

M. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Plague situation in San Francisco.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 21, 1900.*

Plague situation practically unchanged. City government has furnished funds, and the local health authorities will have 30 medical, 120 lay inspectors in Chinatown to-morrow morning for house-to-house inspection and cleaning up. Serum arriving promptly by express, and has been offered board several times. Several suspicious deaths investigated with negative results. Inoculations now being watched by Kinyoun.

GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 21, 1900.*

Add to to-day's telegram, local health authorities to-day station guards at each place of exit from city by railroad or water to examine every Chinaman attempting to leave city and to detain very suspicious cases. Chinaman believed to be sending sick ones to other cities. Bodies of Chinamen have been kept several days before application is made for burial permit to board. Inspection of every house in Chinatown will be made every day for thirty days. Sewers and dwellings disinfected daily by sulphur dioxide and bichloride.

GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *March 23, 1900.*

No new developments. House-to house inspection of Chinatown continuing. Necropsy Kinyoun's rat negative.

GASSAWAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report on the smallpox situation in Georgia.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my transactions while on special temporary duty in connection with smallpox in Georgia. I reported for duty to Governor Candler at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1900.

The governor desired that I visit all places in the State where any smallpox occurred and confer with authorities in such places, to advise them as to proper measures to be pursued in preventing the spread of the disease. In such places where a difference of opinion existed as to the nature of the disease, I was to aid the authorities in reaching a correct diagnosis.

I first ascertained what counties of the State had made a request of the governor for vaccine points, and took this as a guide of the places I should first visit. The governor then furnished me with a letter of introduction to the health officials of the various towns and counties.^(a) At the governor's request, I first visited Brunswick, where I met the mayor and health officer of the place. I obtained the following history of the situation:

Since May, 1899, no case of smallpox occurred in the city until December 19, 1899, when a case was discovered in the southern part of the city. The source of infection of the case which occurred in December is not exactly known. Since that time until March 1, 1900, 112 cases have occurred. The number of houses infected was about 20.

At the time of my visit 31 cases were in the smallpox hospital. All the cases occurred in negroes with exception of 3 whites—2 deaths. The disease is of a mild character.

^a See below.